# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

To calle for him who has fighne the BATTLE, AND FOR MIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS, AT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEET OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED FOR FAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR BERVICES IN SUP-PRESSING INCURRECTION OR REBELLION, SHALL NOT BE QUES-TIONED. .. SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

"I CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER" TETS OF THE LOUDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I EARNELTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMRADES OF THE ORDER."

PAUL VALIDERVOORT, Commisser-in-Cener, G. A. R.

# PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year. ATTERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-INVARIABLY CASH IN -Money FORWARDED OTHERWISE THAN BY REGIS- Off. RED LETTER, ROSTAL MONEY ORDER, OR DRAFT ON NEW YORK, WILL DE AT THE RISK OF THE SENDER, AS ALSO ALL

THE DATE WHEN THEIR SUSSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE BY LOOKING AT THE NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER OF THEIR PAPER, WHICH IS THE SAMP AS THAT OF THE WHOLE SUBSER! OF THE LAST ISSUE WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE.

INSCRIPTIONS PAID TO AGENTS.

AS ADDRESSES. - ADDRESSES WILL SE CHANGED AS GIVE THEIR OLD AS WELL AS NEW AYDRESS. #3 CORRESPONDENCE, -- COMMESTION DENGE IS SOLICITED

FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION MINITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD MAT-TERM, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

AZP ADVERTISING RATES. - WANTS (FER AGATE LINE) ED CTS.; THREE LINES IS CTS. OTHER TRANSPERT ADVERTIS-ING, 25 CENTS ACK LINE. THIRTEEN INSERTIONS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNTS TWENTY SIX INSERTIONS IN PER CENT, DISCOUNT

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE PASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1883.

The number of subscriptions to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE received during the week ending Tuesday, April 17th, was 1,049.

READ the letters from our club-raisers published in another column of the present issue, and follow their example.

and full reports of its doings every Post | well be pardoned for indulging in a little selfshould have its own correspondent.

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending April 14th, was as follows: Original, 1,156; induplicate, 33; accrued pensions, 45; pensions under act of March 3d, 1883, 856; total,

the 26th inst. as Arbor or Tree-planting Day. As we pointed out some time ago, Memorial Day falls too late in the season for the incorporation of this beautiful custom among the features of the celebration.

published on our seventh page, this week, that the celebration of Grand Army Recruiting Day was a great success. Many new Pests were established and large additions made total gain in the membership of the Grand to the membership of the old. There are few laggards in THE TEIBUNE'S STEDY.

COMBADES who intend to compete for THE TELBUXE'S special prizes-\$30 to the person sending us the largest number of new subscribers prior to June 15th, \$25 for second largest, \$20 for the third, \$15 for the fourth, and \$10 for the fifth-should report without delay. We want to hear from every the of our club raisers

THE way to double the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is for every reader to go to work to obtain at least one new subscriber. We will send sample copies to any one who is willing to make the effort. One new subscriber for each of our fifty thousand readers will make the circulation of THE TRIB-UNE an even one hundred thousand.

people, and she manages to invest the most familiar subjects with a new and vivid interest. She writes so pleasantly and naturally, indeed, and so faithfully records her impressions, that the reader almost feels as if he were looking with his own eyes at the scenes amid which she moves.

In calling attention, last week, to Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort's order creating the Provisional Department of the Gulf. we took occasion to remark that "as yet" we believe, no attempt has been made to domicile the Order in Fiorida, but that State is now undergoing a genuine industrial and agricultural revolution, and among the Northern settlers that are crowding in there are unquestionably many ex-soldiers." As if to furnish a substantial proof of the reaconableness of this conclusion, the veterans of Eustis, Florida, have just returned to us an application for the establishment of a Grand Army Post there with twenty signers. and a comrade at Jacksonville-an Ohio man, of course, -writes us that there is a plenty of material in that city for the organization of a Post, and that he has been looking around with a view to starting one.

THE pool of politics begins to show signs of premature agitation. General Butler is out in a letter declaring that as for thirty years both political parties have taken their presidential candidates from the four pivotal States of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio, it is useless for any man not a resident of one of these States to expect a pomination, -which is equivalent to saving | their ideas had incontinently deserted them. that he will not be a candidate, -and Senator If at first, therefore, the members of a from their homes until their terms had been porters a like determination. There was a sailing, they should not, on that account, it, is to make the most monstrous and cruel seems now to be a question of its greater

very interesting outburst of political feeling at Chicago, too, the other night, at the banquet of the Iroquois Club, when Mayor Harrison, after Senator Bayard, Congressman Springer, Editor Hurlburt, of the New York | business they will unconsciously acquire the World, and other distinguished statesmen, had solemnly committed the Democratic party to the advocacy of free trade as the | tant rules to be observed is to say what you tated himself upon the assemblage with the "to the whole meeting, and not to your prediction that free trade would split the neighbor in the corner," and, we may add party, and they would probably have a say it in the same words-the simpler the form. It is evidently a fortunate thing for | ing of one's friends and associates it is necall concerned that 1884 is still some distance

The Commander-in-Chief. Army of the Republic will be held at Den- have done that, you have accomplished the ver, Colo., between the 24th and 28th of July, | purpose of all oratory. -the exact day has not yet been announced, Order from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and | work accomplished discharged literally a duty which the Commander-in-Chief hitherto has only been supposed to theoretically perform. No one save the Commander-in-Chief himself is in a position to fully appreciate the magnitude of this undertaking, but some idea of the amount of personal exertion, fatigue, and discomfort which it has involved may be derived from the statement that in the carrying out of his purpose he has already traveled thirty thousand miles, and by the OUR list of Post correspondents is steadily expiration of his term of office will have growing, but not so rapidly as we could added fifteen thousand miles more to that wish. To insure the publication of accurate | splendid record of work well done. He might glorification over the fact. But Comrade Van Dervoort is not that sort of a man. His sole ambition from the first has been to build up the Order, and we know that his chief anxiety to-day is that his efforts in that direction may realize the expectations that have been based upon them. In undertaking to double the membership of the Grand Army in a single year, he has essayed a THE Governor of Michigan has designated herculean task, and it is on the execution of that task, at whatever cost to himself, that his heart is set. Naturally his arduous labors have severely taxed his physical strength, and a month ago he was apprehensive that his health would fail him, but we are glad to know It will be seen by reference to the letters | that he has recovered his usual vigor, and there is no longer any doubt but that he will be able to carry out his plans. As yet

and I want all the chaplains to pray for it and all the comrades to work for it!" We will answer for THE TRIBUNE and its readers, Commander! In less than three months we have together planted more than seventy TRIBUNE Posts at places where previously the badge of the Grand Army was an unknown emblem, and mustered thou-LEAVING behind her the gayeties of the sands of worthy veterans into the Order, Riviera, our entertaining correspondent, Miss | who, but for the appeals of THE TRIBUNE Florence Kelley, gives us, this week, a bright and its allies, might have long remained in and life-like picture of the Eternal City. It ignorance of the blessings and privileges has often been described, but Miss Kelly is awaiting them. The good work shall go unusually close observer of places and on, and meanwhile, Commander, may good fortune attend you on your Westward jour-

it is impossible to state with accuracy the

Army since the beginning of his administra-

tion, but this much is known, namely, that

nine Western Departments show an increase

n eighteen out of a total of thirty-three

Departments,-and up to March 1st 35,219

badges had been issued from National head-

quarters. "I think of nothing night and

day," writes Comrade Van Dervoort, " but

this addition of one hundred thousand

members to the ranks of the Grand Army,

ney and success crown your labors! The Conduct of Woman's Auxiliaries. Auxiliaries, which appears in another coloccupied with practical suggestions concernthese societies should be conducted, and the illustrations drawn from actual experience. By way of contrast, she compares the proceedings of a meeting where neither the ance appeared to have any definite idea of what ought to be done or how to do it, with the deliberations of an assemblage where a mutual understanding prevailed as to the methed of dispatching it, and her description is as amusing as it is instructive. The fact is, however, that the diffidence which semblies is not by any means peculiar to the upon to express their views in the presence some motion found, to their surprise, that

become discouraged. The ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure are easily mastered, and after they have participated a few times in the debates incident to the transaction of necessary degree of self-possession. As Mrs. Sherwood intimates, one of the most imporleading issue in the next campaign, precipi- have to say on any question that may arise presidential candidate writing a letter at language, the better. The idea which posthe wrong time that would kill their plat- sesses some people that in addressing a meetessary to depart from the plain and direct mode of speaking which is employed in ordinary conversation, is both false and mis-Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort's ad- chievous. Eschew rhetorical flourishes; it ministration is fast drawing to a close. The is quite enough to be able to make your next National Encampment of the Grand | meaning clear to your audience. When you

As Mrs. Sherwood remarks at the conclu--and but three months, therefore, remain | sion of her essay, a Woman's Auxiliary, in which to complete the work of the year, properly conducted, is full of intellectual So far as the Commander-in-Chief is con- stimulus. The contact of bright minds in cerned, the time will be well employed. In | itself affords a pleasant excitement, and the afraternal letter from National Headquarters, discussions which are sure to arise over the he writes us that, accompanied by Surgeon- adoption of new measures are calculated to General Ames, of Massachusetts, he expects | strengthen individual interest in the work THE TWO INSERTIONS IN PER CENT. DISCOUNT. ADDRESS ALL to leave Omaha on the 20th inst. (to-morrow) of the society. Instead of being a drag on on a final tour of inspection, during which he | the energies of the members the meetings of intends to visit the Departments of Utah, | Woman's Auxiliaries can thus be made a California, Oregon, Washington Territory, source of positive enjoyment, and the more Arizona, and New Mexico. He will then interesting and agreeable they are the more have inspected every Department of the substantial and enduring is likely to be the

#### A Question of Patriotism and Pay.

The favorite argument of those who are opposed to the granting of pensions to our ex-soidiers is that they "went into the war with their eyes open, and that, inasmuch as they received the \$13 a month which the Government contracted to pay them, they have no further claim upon it."

This is equivalent to saying that our veterans volunteered to take up arms in deise of the Union simply for the sake of the promised pay-and that if it turned out a bad bargain for them they have only themselves to blame, and should, therefore, make the best of it. Granted that the premises are sound, and the conclusion follows, as a matter of course; if they are fallacious, then no form of reasoning, however subtle, will warrant such an inference. Now, what are the facts? Is it true that our soldiers went into the war with their eyes open? In one sense, yes; in another, no. They comprehended that the secession of the Southern States and their refusal to respect the authority of the Federal Government threatened the integrity of the Republic. They realized that the rebellion could only be put down by force of arms, and that a sacrifice of human life would be the inevitable consequence. They knew that in offering their services to the Government they placed their lives in its hands to be disposed of as it might see fit. They could not forsee, of course, all the hardships incidental to war to which they would be subjected, for of these they had had no experience; but, so far as the ordinary risk of life which military service involves, they unquestionably did go into the war with their eyes open. 699 Posts and nine Eastern Departments Nay, more, they went into it eagerly and in increase of 237 Posts,—a gain of 936 Posts with enthusiasm, inspired by the belief that a country which was worth saving would not prove ungrateful to its preservers! In all other respects, however, they went

stop to consider, as no doubt the men who are now defaming them did, whether they could afford to give up comfortable homes and lucrative employments for the beggarly pay of thirteen dollars per month, nor did they pause to inquire whether they would he paid in gold or a depreciated currency. Had they done so, the capital might have fallen into the hands of the rebels while they were yet higgling about the amount of their wages, and that, to say the least, would have been an unlucky thing for the holders of Government bonds. They did not even take the time to arrange for the support of their families in case they should be killed in battle or starved-but no, the possibility that men of the same blood and country as themselves would permit them to starve to death in prison had not then entered anybody's thoughts. Even the shrewd eyes of Mrs. Sherwood's sixth paper on Woman's | these modern cynics were not open to such umn of the present issue, will be found one they trusted implicitly to the Government's of the most interesting of the series. It is sense of justice. Had it not promised to care for him who should bear the battle and ing the manner in which the meetings of | for his widow and orphans, and was it to be supposed that it would ever disregard a author enforces her recommendations with | pledge given in the name of a whole Nation. and at a time when its very existence hung upon their willingness to risk their lives in its defense? Could they have foreseen, then, that the very men who were loudest in applauding their patriotism and urging them to hurry to the front would one day be equally vociferous in protesting against the fulfillment by the Government of this pledge, perhaps they would not have been so indifferent to their individual interestsperhaps they would have held back and rendered it necessary for the Government to their eternal honor be it said! They have overcome, however, as to warrant the belief been frightened at the sound of their own fared badly, indeed; but to declare that that within the life of the present generation they simply made a bad bargain with the Government-as if they ought to have able to make his voice audible to the Amer-

exhibition of ingratitude and injustice that the world has ever seen.

One of the Results of the War. The banquet given by the business men of Philadelphia to the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, last week, although intended simply as a timely and graceful recognition of his devotion to the interests of his constituents, possesses really a National significance. It is true that Judge Kelley during his long period of service in the House of Representatives-longer than that of any of his cotemporaries and dating back to the Thirty-seventh Congress and the beginning of Lincoln's administration-has been the special champion of the industries of his State and city, but in defending these he has borne the burden of supporting and maintaining the industrial interests of the entire country, and in thus honoring him the good people of Philadelphia may therefore be said to have voiced the sentiments of the Nation at large. They may claim him as their special Representative, but he has been and still is, in fact, the Representatave of every man, woman, and child whose welfare is directly or indirectly dependent on the protection of American labor.

Did our space permit, we should like to enter into a detailed review of the work accomplished by Judge Kelley during his public career, but we must content ourselves with reproducing from his speech at the banquet in question the following interesting retrospect:

When the good people of the Fourth district first elected me to Congress our country was a divided household. The differences between the North and the South were not merely sentimentalthey were economic, and, covering the entire field of production, distribution, and consumption, they touched every man in his basket and his store. The issue was, in its last analysis, a question of wages; indeed, our civil war may be regarded as a great strike, the object of which was to secure to American labor its just privileges and rewards, The South regarded labor as degrading and believed that capital should own its laborers. The people of the North honored labor and proudly devoted themselves to the promotion of productive pursuits. The conflict of opinion was irrepressible The policy of the South would have forever prevented the utilization of the infinitely diversified resources of our country and su and energy of its people. The North, believing hat this continent had been reserved as a field for the development of civilization more exalted than history had foreshadowed, sought by promoting activity the manifold aptitudes of the people. For the South to have accepted this policy would have been to surrender the theories which were essential to its distinctive existence. And as the South ern policy had with few and brief intervals prevailed it had been impossible for the American people to supply their own wants by working into ties the boundless material resources by which they were surrounded. A few unquestioned facts show how slow the progress of this Nation was during the census decade of 1850 to 1860. The ust discovered gold fields of California yielded one undred millions during each of those ten years Had we been a manufacturing people this enormous wealth would have remained with us; but in 1860, though we had mined since 1849 over one billion of gold, the Nation was steeped in bankruptcy. Cheap foreign imports had closed our furnaces, forges, and factories, and thus destroyed the farmers' home market for his productions: labor was with-

the Government without revenue or credit. Such was the country's condition even when July, 1861, Congress was convened. It approved rolunteers, it built, bought, and chartered ships, and establised a blockade so effective that no government dared dispute its validity. The retirement of Southern Members and Senators left Conmanic power of labor to produce wealth, and believed in the constitutionality and propriety of protective duties. To increase the revenues of the recedented rates of duty, and thus stimulated manufacture of every fabric and ware that might be produced in a non-tropical country. Suddenly mines were opened, factories erected, and the tide of immigration, which had shrunk to less than one hundred thousand per annum, revived, and people skilled in every branch of industrial art into the war stone blind. They did not red into the country. Railroads, weaving together remote sections of the country, were planned and constructed as if by magic. We ceased to be exclusively producers of raw material for export. and entered into competition with the manufactur-

ng countries of the world for the American market. In other words, our soldiers, in putting down the rebellion, not only assured the integrity of the Union, but the emancipation of American labor from the conditions of servitude which jeopardized the Nation's prosperity. The protective policy, of which Judge Kelly was the foremost advocate, became the policy of the Government at propitious time, and the close of the war found it too deeply rooted to be overturned. What it has done for the country a glance at the statistics of a single industry will reveal. Up to 1860 our annual iron and steel product had never exceeded \$60,000,000 in value, and the manufacture gave employment to but 39,000 persons, dispensed but \$12,000,-000 in wages, and consumed but \$34,000,000 in materials. In 1880, after twenty years of protection, the product of this industry was \$296,000,000, it gave employment to 140,000 hands, whose wages amounted to \$55,000,000. and the value of the materials used was more than \$190,000,000!

The abolition of slavery, the suppression of the rebellion, and the rise of American manufactures are events that will ever be associated together in the history of the Re public as the chief and most precious results

The Telephone and the Telegraph. The question as to whether or not the telephone is likely to become a formidable rival of the telegraph is one that is just now attracting a great deal of attention in business as well as scientific circles. Its utility as a medium for the transmission of communications over short distances was satisfactorily demonstrated long ago, but it is only recently that serious attempts have been made to adapt it to the purposes of the telegraph. In theory, the telephone ought to be capable of transmitting articulate sounds to any distance, but in practice it has been found that there are numerous mechanical obstacles in the way. These have at last been so far

mechanical capacity for the transmission of intelligence without regard to distance, rather than the temporary inability of the telephone to convey messages beyond certain circumscribed limits. Granting that distance is likely to be no longer an element in | South, and warns them that unless they the competition between the two, the fact still remains that at present more work the Ku-Klux-Klan will be let loose upon can be accomplished within a period by a telegraph wire than by telephone wire. That is to say, while but one message at a time can transmitted over a telephone circuit, twoone in each direction-can be sent over the telegraph circuit, and even double that number with the aid of the quadruplex apparatus. The comparative accuracy of transmission is also another important consideration. The telephone leaves no record behind it; if a message is incorrectly commu- to its authorship. It may result in landing nicated by the sender or misunderstood by the receiver, the mistake is not so easily | penitentiary, where he obviously belongs. detected. Moreover, no responsibility attaches to telephone companies for errors of transmission in the case of direct communication between its patrons; whereas telegraph companies are legally liable for losses sustained through inaccuracies in messages. As to the advantage which the telephone enjoys over the telegraph in respect to the time occupied in the sending and receiving of communications, it must be admitted that in many cases it is apparent rather than real. Whenever, for instance, it becomes necessary to reduce a message to writing, there is no saving of time whatever, since the rapidity of communition is then limited by the capacity of the pensman, as is the

case with telegraphic communication. Such, nevertheless, are the resources of science and the fertility of inventive genius, that the time may yet come when all difficulties which now stand in the way of the complete supersedure of the telegraph by the telephone will be successfully surmounted and the postal service even be partially supplanted. It is certainly a significant fact that telephone communication is about to be established between Baltimore and Washington-forty miles distant from each other-over the very route of the telegraph line first built by Morse to demonstrate the practicability of his system.

### Bull-Dozing the Grand Army.

Two very singular manifestations of hostility towards the Grand Army of the Republic have lately been brought to our attention, the first occurring in the State of Nebraska and the second in the State of

The circumstances of the first case are as follows: It appears that among the members of Kenesaw Post, No. 123, of Elmwood, Neb., is Dr. J. A. Kenaston, who is also an elder in the United Brethren Church. The laws of that denomination prohibit its members from uniting with any secret society, and impose, as a penalty for their violation, President Lincoln made his call for 75,000 men. In expulsion from its communion; and at the annual conference of the church, held at Unadilla, Elder Kenaston was accused of having committed such a breach of faith. No official notice was sent him of the proposed action, but, in anticipation of some such procedure, he had taken the precaution to provide himself with documents showing that the Grand Army was not a secret organization in the sense that the term was employed in the canons of the church, and attended the conference prepared to demonstrate his innocence. When he arrived, however, he found that the charge had already been passed upon, and that his expulsion had been voted without any opportunity having been afforded him to present his defense. Indignant at having been subjected to such shameful treatment, he demanded a fair trial at the hands of the conference, and with the aid of several brother elders, who made themselves known foreign complications seemingly promised to him as being also members of the Grand permanent security to the Republic, how Army, succeeded in obtaining a reconsideration of the vote by which his expulsion had been ordered. The bishop was then empowered by the conference to appoint a committee to hear the case, and did so, selecting, however, for its members those who were openly hostile to the accused. It was agreed between the latter and the chairman of the committee that the hearing should take place at a certain hour the next day, and, at the time fixed, Dr. Kenaston presented himself, when, to his amazement, he found that the committee had met in his absence and adjudged him guilty, sentencing him to be expelled from the church unless he resigned from the Grand Army within six months, or prior to the next meeting of the bishops. injustice of such a proceeding, of course, demands no comment at our hands. It cannot be defended on either religious or legal grounds, and the body which is responsible for it must sooner or later reverse its action or forfeit the respect of all fair-minded men. The thing which concerns THE TRIBUNE is that the objects of the Grand Army should be thus grossly misinterpreted, and its character as an Order confounded with that of secret organizations generally. That any one should suppose there is aught in its principles and practices that conflicts with any Christian belief is cause for sincere regret and steps should be taken at once by the proper authorities to remove that impression. Elder Kenaston has announced his purpose to retain his membership in the Grand Army under any circumstances, and it is not he, but the church, that will be disgraced. by his expulsion; but the issue is one that concerns the honor and reputation of the

casion for official action. The other case to which we refer is that of Lyon Post, No. 137, of Eureka Springs, Ark. It appears that the Post has received a letter from some person or persons unknown peremptorily ordering it to disband, and threatcomplies with the demand. By a vote of the Post the letter was forwarded to THE "A Castle in Spain," a story in which droll humor and romance are blended, are given in this number, and Mr. George William Curtis real value and practical use." Edmunds has confided to the St. Louis re- Woman's Auxiliary do not find it all smooth accepted and must now make the best of choose, and the survival of the telegraph complies with the demand. By a vote of

TRIBUNE for publication, but it is so indecent and blasphemous in language that wemust decline to disfigure our columns with it. Suffice it that the letter reminds our comrades at Eureka Springs that they are living in the abandon their organization, the terrors of them. As public sentiment is not particularly friendly to ex-Union soldiers at Eureka Springs, it is but natural that such a letter as this should occasion some alarm, but we do not apprehend that anything will De Bubna, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Mary E. Nealy. come of it, and our comrades of Lyon Post -which, although organized so recently as last October, already numbers one hundred members-have shown their good sense in taking no other action than to hand it over to the postal authorities for investigation as the wretched coward who wrote it in the

#### The Star Spangled Banner.

There is not a child in the whole United States, we suppose, who does not know that the thirteen stripes in the American flag are symbolical of the thirteen States that composed the original Union, and that the stars in its azure field represent the number that now compose it, yet we fancy that few of their elders even could tell, if they were asked, how and when this device came to be adopted as the National emblem. Nay more, we suspect that of the millions who have sung the "Star Spangled Banner" in peace and in war, still fewer are aware that it was not until four years after Key had composed his immortal anthem in the dungeon of a British man-of-war, during the futile bombardment of Fort McHenry, that the stars and stripes actually became the his way. He always does."-Boston Transcript. flag of our country. The facts concerning its origin are as follows: In 1794 Congress passed an act declaring that the flag should be composed of fifteen stripes, and that the field should contain fifteen stars, and it so remained until the year 1816, when the State of Indiana, having been admitted into the another stripe to the flag would make it too unwieldly, it became necessary to consider the propriety of making some alteration in the design. A committee was accordingly appointed, and Captain Samuel C. Reid, the hero of the famous naval duel between the American brig General Armstrong and the British fleet at Fayal in September, 1814, was authorized to prepare a new design, which should retain the essential characteristics of the old flag, while doing away at the same time with its cumbrousness. This he succeeded in doing by reducing the number of stripes to thirteen and making the stars in the union of the flag representative of the number of States in the Confederation, a new star to be added on the Fourth of July next following the admission of any new State. This modification of the old design received the approval of Congress, and on the 4th of April, 1818, an act was passed declaring it the flag of the United States, but it was not until the thirteenth of the month that the first flag-made for the occasion by the wife of Captain Reid and a number of New York ladies-arrived in Washington. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day it was hoisted over the Capitol, and there, for the first time, the Star Spangled Banner, as we know it to-day, saw the light of heaven. It was in the spring of the following year that James Rodman Drake, one of the earliest and best of our American poets, composed his apostrophe to the American flag, which, although it has never attained the popularity of Key's rather turgid verses, is the most vivid conception of the beauty and significance of the National colors that has ever been penned. Written more than sixty years ago, when the final adjustment of all

the following lines! "Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly, The sign of hope and triumph high. When speaks the signal trumpet tone, And the long line comes gleaming on; Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet, Has dimmed the glistening bayenet, Each soldier eye shall brightly turn,

prophetic in the light of later events seem

To where thy sky-born glories burn, And, as his springing steps advance, Catch war and vengeance from the glance. And when the cannon-mouthings loud Heave in wild wreathes the battle shroud And gory sabers rise and fall, Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,

Then shall thy meteor-glances glow, And cowering foes shall sink beneath Each gallant arm that strikes below

That lovely messenger of death." Little did the poet think, however, that | to the published programme. the day would ever come when the hand of an American would be raised against that flag, and it would require the sacrifice of thousands of lives to unfarl it again over an undivided country! But preserved it was-not a star missing from its azure fieldand it is with a feeling such as the poet never could have known that Americans to-

"Flag of the free heart's hope and love, By angel hands to valor given; Thy stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy hues were born in heaven. Forever float that standard sheet!

With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"

Where breathes the foe but falls before us.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Magazine for May is an exceedingly nteresting and beautifully illustrated number. The opening article is a striking description of San Francisco, by W. H. Bishop, effectively illustrated. The issue also contains the conclusion of George Ticknor Curtis's review of the negotiations for the "Treaty of Peace and Independence;" "Roman Carnival Sketches," by Anna Bowman Blake; an article on the National Academy, by Benson J. Lossing; the and that of the ministers a neat little chapel story of the building of Brooklyn Bridge, by has been built, which now has thirty church Order itself, and it should be made an oc-William C. Conant; an article on Anthony Trol- | members and over fifty regular attendants on lope, by Walter Herries Pollock; a paper on worship. The native Christians have contrib-"Art Study at Home and Abroad," by Prof. uted two-thirds of what the building cost. John F. Weir; "The Middle Colonies before the | They now carry on their Sunday services them-Revolution," by John Fiske; "Nehemiah's selves and provide for the expenses. Plan," a short story, by Kate W. Hamilton; and a timely article by Dr. T. M. Coan, entitled by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Herbert E. Clarke,

discourses pleasantly in the Editor's Easy

The May issue of Demorest's Monthly is rich both in literary articles and in illustrations. The new serial, "Out of the World," opens very pleasantly. Among the many paiseworthy articles may be mentioned: "Art in Its Infancy," "The Farm of Flowers," "The Bayenx Fapestry," "The Mannish Young Woman," "The Record of Women," and "An English Glove Factory." Jennie June gives another of her articles, "How we Live in New York," and Mrs. Hungerford furnishes some useful information about "Weddings." "Home Art and Home Comfort," "Current Topics," and the various departments are all good. The poems in this number are by "L. Incounu," Illa Dietz, Miss E. B. Cheesborough, Augusta

Comrade Orwell Blake, Kinsman Post, No. 7, Des Moines, Iowa, has recently published a ompilation entitled "Patriotic Song Book," for the use of the G. A. R. in their Post meetings, Reunions, Camp-fires and other occasions. contains over one hundred odes, songs and ballads, judiciously selected, the greater part of which are the most popular songs sung in war imes. The music of a considerable number of the songs is also given. The work will supply a want long felt by our veterans.

One of the most interesting musical journals in the country is the Musical Visitor, published by J. Church & Co., Cincinnati. It is a remarkably well edited periodical, and in its own where is recognized as an authority. Each ssue contains a number of instrumental and vocal selections adapted for the general perormer, and the musical literature which it offers is instructive and entertaining.

The Illustrated World, a weekly journal, deroted to art and literature, published by James liverson, Philadelphia, has just appeared as a andidate for public favor. The initial numper contains a number of bright stories, and ae illustrations are exceedingly attractive.

#### BEGONE, DULL CARE.

What the Funny Fellows are Saying in the News-

Caught up with him: "But, my dear friend, why did you not marry your husband ten years ago?" "Ah, at that time he was too old for me."—Fliegende Blatter.

At the funeral: First friend-"Yes, Dr. Jalap told him he must take rest; but Charley kept right on." Second friend-"Ab, but Dr. alap is not a man to be trifled with. He had

Fashion item: "Ma," said Mary Parvenu, they say young Mr. Fiddlestick embezzled; what's that?" "Oh," said Mrs. Parvenu, "it's sorter embroidery on paper like what artists

does in Rome and other French cities."-New Fork Mail and Express. A Congressional bon mot: During the last days a Western member of the House, vindicating himself upon the floor, struck a Henry Clay attitude and cried out, with all the fer of original conviction:

right than be President." "Don't worry yourself about that," shouted another member across the aisle, "you'll never be either."-Harper's Magazine Disconsolate: "You must cheer up. Remember that everything is for the best. You must not grieve. Just remember that your wife is in heaven, where there is everlasting peace," said Reverend Miggles to Colonel nowfer, who had recently lost his wife. The Colonel shook his head and replied, sadly:

wish I could think so, but I can't. There may

have been peace in heaven before she got there.

You don't know what sort of a woman she was. As soon as she gets to a place all peace tops then and there."-Texas Siftings. A happy couple: "Brown and his wife anear to be a remarkably happy couple," said derson, who had been watching the Browns. who sat on a sofa on the other side of the room, "H'm," grunted Fogg; "it's all very vell, now that they are in public; if you should see them alone once, perhaps you wouldn't think them so happy." ave seen them alone," cried Fenderson; "both of them, and, if anything, they seemed hap-

pier than when they are together."-Boston Not so very crazy: Mose Schaumburg had oaned Sam Bington seven hundred dollars. As Mose had not seen Sam on the streets of Austin for several days it occurred to him to call at Sam's house and find out how he was coming on. He did not see Sam, but Mrs. Bington was rings around her eyes. "I am in great distress, Mr. Schaumburg." "Vat vash de matter? 'Mr. Bington has lost his mind and has been taken out into the country." "Did he leave dot money mit you to pay dot note what comes due next week?" "Oh, no, Mr. Schaumburg, he is not crazy enough to do that. He has not lost his reasoning faculties entirely."-Teres

FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Little Something About What is Going On in the Religious World.

A church is being erected by the Baptists in Salt Lake City.

The colored Methodist Episcopal church has more than 100,000 members.

The missionaries who succeed best in India are those who practice medicine also.

Teheran will soon have an Episcopalian hurch. The Shah has given the site.

Dr. Benson is the ninety-second Archbishop of Canterbury to sit in the chair of the great

The Spiritualists claim that from nothing thirty-five years ago the number of avowed believers now reaches 2,000,000.

The Methodist Union in Canada has been ratified by the Quarterly boards, 558 voting for it, 67 against and 8 tie votes being cast.

The sessions of State legislatures all over the country are opened with religious exercises and many devout people are in consequence beginning to doubt the efficacy of prayer.

A Baptist clergyman out West says he has

almost seen the "invisible church." He spent several days laboring with a church numbering 100 or more members, but could count only fourteen at any meeting. The Protestant missionaries in Japan are to

month. The proceedings are to commence on the 16th and will last for six days, according

hold a general conference in Osaka during next

At the close of a recent mission in St. Patrick's Church, in New Haven, Conn., about 1,500 men solemnly pledged themselves not to go into a saloon from 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night for one year.

Mr. Walter C. Jones, who nine years ago gave the English Church Missionary Society \$360,000 for a work in China and Japan, has recently made a thank-offering of \$100,000 for the recovery of his son from sickness. Four years ago he gave \$175,000 to found the India Native Church Missionary Fund.

As examples of Christian liberality among Chinese converts, an English paper mentions two men who gave \$10 each last year to a preaching fund out of an annual income of between \$70 and \$80. Another gave \$6 out of \$43 a year. A third gave \$7 out of \$54; two others.

\$5 each out of \$60, and one \$6 out of \$36. A London elergyman is said to have told his congregation that there was still many a one who, while engaged in singing apparently with all his heart the lines-

Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were an offering far too small, was diligently engaged with one hand in his pocket scraping the edge of a three-penny piece,

to make sure it was not a four-penny piece. About two years ago one native Chinaman in the village of Kokei, China, was the solitary follower of the Christian religion among the dwellers in that place. Through his influence

The Musical Visitor, referring to "Woman's "Fresh Air in Summer." Poemsare contributed | Work" in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, says: "The department is full, from week to week, and Louise Chandler Moulton. The opening of interesting 'talks' about woman's work in ening all sorts of dreadful things unless it | chapters of Elizabeth Stuart Phelp's new serial, | all its branches; useful hints on home and art